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"the type and foundation of all education" have ventured upon a foolish quest.

While many of his generalizations seem to be based upon insufficient data, and numerous conclusions are a bit dogmatic, the work is an exceedingly valuable one among inductive studies in education, especially at a time when foundations are being reëxamined.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

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TRIDON, ANDRÉ. *The New Unionism*. Pp. 198. Price, \$1. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1913.

Whether or not we approve of the methods or philosophy of "The New Unionism" can make but little difference. The new labor movement which believes in unions composed of all workers in a trade, in direct action to accomplish its objects and also in the eventual establishment of "one big union," is among us. Any book which throws light on its aims, methods, or leaders is welcome.

In an exceedingly readable book, Mr. Tridon has given us a picture of this "practice which will enable the workers to assume as the return of their labor the full control of the various industries." He sketches this revolt against snobbish and selfish craft-unionism on the one hand, and slow-moving parliamentary socialism on the other. As to the genesis of the movement, he quotes Frederick Van Eden: "Syndicalism grew out of Socialism as the Reformation grew out of the old Christianity." The defense of direct action lies in the fact that it brings results. It consists of strikes and of sabotage. Continuous, short "irritation strikes" are disconcerting to the employer and have a greater chance for success than the old-fashioned long strike. There are three forms of sabotage:

1. "Active sabotage which consists in the damaging of goods or machinery.
2. Open-mouthed sabotage, beneficial to the ultimate consumer, and which consists in exposing or defeating fraudulent commercial practices.
3. Obstructionism or passive sabotage which consists in carrying out orders literally, regardless of consequences" (p. 43).

The author reviews the present situation in all countries, and it is surprising to note that the movement has spread, within a little over a decade, to almost all civilized countries. The facts as to the history and philosophy of the movement are stated sympathetically, but without prejudice and without sentiment.

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WARNE, FRANK J. *The Immigrant Invasion*. Pp. 336. Price, \$2.50. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1913.

HOURLICH, ISAAC A. *Immigration and Labor*. Pp. xvii, 544. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912.

No clearer evidence that European immigration presents a most complicated problem to the American social student can be found than the appear-

ance of two books, within a short period of time, both of whose authors are in positions to observe the facts and record their results and yet whose conclusions are at radical extremes in regard to the effects of immigration upon the future of America. Mr. Warne in *The Immigrant Invasion* regards the inflow of immigrants as a danger if not a menace particularly to the American standards of living and conditions of employment. Mr. Hourwich in his volume on *Immigration and Labor* discusses practically every aspect of the objections raised by the restrictionists and by appeal to facts refutes the arguments.

Some contrasts may be of interest to the reader in order to show the different points of view of the two authors.

In corresponding discussions dealing with the foreigner in the mining industry, Mr. Warne argues that the Slav and Italian invasion of the anthracite industry resulted in the migration of the older English-speaking nationalities—they were forced out by the competition of cheaper labor. While the contest was not fought with swords and guns and pistols, it was none the less a battle. The result was a lowering of wages and a reduction in the standards of living.

Mr. Hourwich argues that the change was due to the attraction of the older immigrants to more remunerative fields and to better paid positions in mines and mills and the new immigrant was drawn by the demand of expanding business into the unskilled positions. Changes in wages are due not to the character of the miners but to the organization of the trust for the purpose of controlling the industry. He says, "It may be questioned whether this residue of English-speaking mine workers who are considered less efficient than the southern and eastern Europeans could have succeeded better . . . had there been no immigration from southern and eastern Europe." "The objection to the recent immigrant is accordingly inspired by pure and simple race prejudice."

In the steel industry, Mr. Warne declares that the un-American situation among the employees in Pittsburgh and South Bethlehem, including low wages and the twelve-hour day seven days in the week, "are due very largely to the free importation of large numbers of low wage workers." Again Mr. Hourwich contends that "long hours and Sunday work have not come with the new immigration. Sunday work has been general in blast furnaces in this country from the beginning." "The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, composed largely of the older immigrants, in the days of its power raised no objection to labor on Sunday." This was an organization of skilled workers, however. In reality it has been "the men lower down" (the unskilled workers composed largely of the new immigrants, mostly Slavs) that have resisted these conditions. He quotes Fitch on the strike of 1909: "It has been thought that the Slavs were too sluggish to resist their employers and unable to organize along industrial lines. It was proved in this conflict that neither theory was correct."

In regard to wages and conditions of employment in general, Mr. Warne says: "It is important never to forget that the alien laborer wields the power of effective competition because he comes as a wage earner seeking a job.

He comes, too, as the possessor of a cheaper labor to sell. Into whatever industry he enters, this labor is sold in competition with the American wage earner, who is at a greater cost to produce his labor. It is this economic characteristic that has enabled the immigrant to put into operation in nearly all our great industries economic and social forces similar to those which have worked so much havoc the past thirty years to the employees in the anthracite industry . . . it is a battle on the part of the older immigrant races and the natives to protect their jobs and wages and defend their standards of living." Mr. Hourwich says: "The labor market being normally overstocked, it sounds possible that the immigrant who is accustomed to a lower standard of living at home than the American workman, will be able to underbid and displace his American competitor. If this view were correct, we should find, in the first place, a higher percentage of unemployment among the native than among the foreign born bread-winners. Statistics, however, show that the proportion of unemployment is the same for native and foreign born wage earners. The immigrant has no advantage over the native American in securing or retaining employment. In the next place, we should find more unemployment in those sections of the United States where the immigrants are most numerous. In fact, however, the ratio of unemployment in manufactures is the same in the north Atlantic states, with a large immigrant population, as in the south Atlantic states where the percentage of foreign born is negligible." Unemployment was least during the period of the highest tide of immigration, and the average number of days of employment per wage earner increases as immigration increases and declines as immigration declines.

Both these volumes are instructive and interesting reading and present the subject from different points of view. It is worth while for any student who is interested to hear both sides of the evidence before forming too positive conclusions.

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WITHERS, H. *Money Changing*. Pp. viii, 183. Price, \$1.75. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, 1913.

It is to be hoped that some one will soon popularize American finance as Mr. Withers has that of England. His previous works, *The Meaning of Money* and *Stocks and Shares* covered the two most important phases of local finance. This last volume treats of foreign exchange in an equally clear and interesting manner.

It is difficult to indicate strong points when the entire treatment is so excellent, but emphasis should be given to chapter VIII, on bullion and exchange. The author here avoids the common error of viewing gold movements as always determined by the rise or fall of exchange to certain "gold points" and shows that these movements often occur in apparent defiance of all theories. He enumerates the leading reasons for these irregularities, showing that the profit may come from other sources than the exchange itself. Some of these are the advertisement to the importing firm, the stimulating